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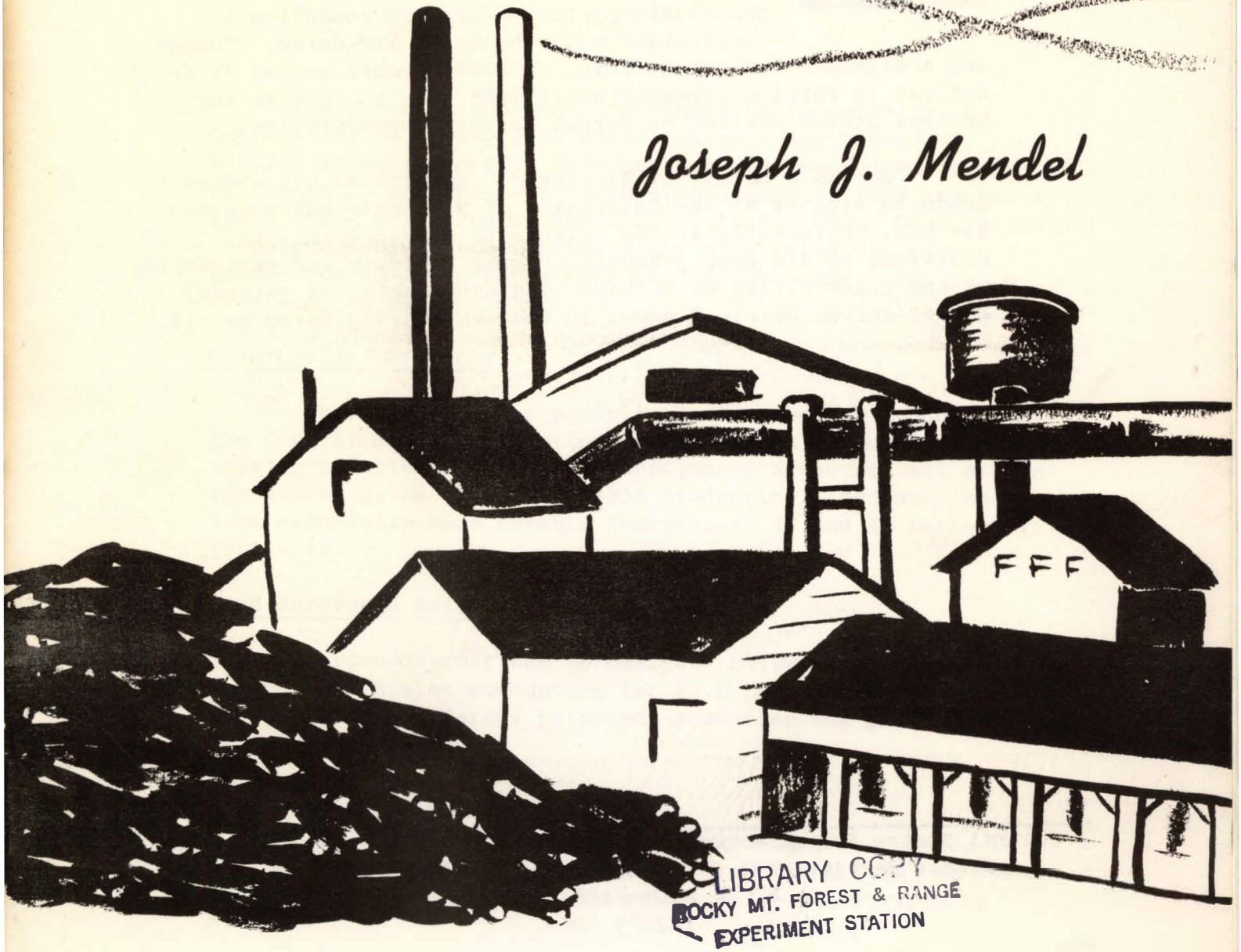
PULPWOOD production & consumption in the central states 1959

Joseph J. Mendel



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JOSEPH J. MENDEL began his Forest Service career in 1946 on the Forest Survey of the northeastern states. After 6 years of aerial photo interpretation and field work he was transferred to Washington, D. C. on a special photo interpretation project conducted in cooperation with the U. S. Air Force. Changing assignment but not location in 1957, Mendel worked as an analyst in Foreign Forestry until 1958 when he came to the Central States Station as Forest Survey Representative.

Joe is a native of Wisconsin. He started his undergraduate studies at the University of Wisconsin but received his B.S. in forestry at the University of Michigan. In addition, he did some graduate work in forestry and engineering at the Universities of Michigan and Cincinnati. A veteran, Mendel served nearly 3 years in the army during World War II.

Central States Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Forest Service, 111 Old Federal Building, Columbus 15, Ohio
W. G. McGinnies, Director
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PULPWOOD
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Pulpwood production[1/] continued to increase in the Central States during 1959 establishing a new record of 357,761 standard cords. This harvest represented an increase of almost 23 percent over the previous high of 1958 and had a gross value delivered at the mill of $4,853,000. Consumption of pulpwood by Central States mills paralleled the gains in production reaching a new high of 359,088 cords used, an increase of 22 percent over 1958.

Ohio Leading Producer

Ohio retained its position as the leading producer in the Central States accounting for more than 46 percent of the total production. With the exception of Missouri, all states registered gains over their 1958 production. Kentucky and Iowa especially made notable increases: 47 and 40 percent (table 1).

Hard Hardwoods Gain Lead in Production

Hardwoods continue to dominate pulpwood production in the Central States accounting for 93.5 percent of the total production. Coniferous pulpwood production was principally pine.

1/ To avoid confusion in terminology, production is defined as "the harvest of pulpwood from timberland" whereas consumption is defined as "the utilization of pulpwood by mills."

For the first time since canvassing began, the relative status of the three species groups harvested has changed. Hard-hardwood[2] pulpwood production attained the lead by increasing 56,880 cords in 1959, to represent more than 51 percent of the total production. About 61 percent of these hard hardwoods were harvested from Ohio timberland; Kentucky was second with 14 percent. The remaining 25 percent of the hard hardwoods were harvested in the four other Central States.

Soft-hardwood[3] production increased only 5,000 cords in 1959 and accounted for slightly more than 42 percent of the total pulpwood production. Illinois and Ohio were the top producers of soft-hardwood pulpwood with 42 and 35 percent. The four other central states supplied the remaining 23 percent.

Production of coniferous pulpwood, while increasing some 4,000 cords or 23 percent in 1959, still only represented 6.5 percent of the total pulpwood production, the same as in 1958. Kentucky alone produced over 90 percent of the coniferous pulpwood.

Ohio Primary Consumer

Consumption of pulpwood in the Central States increased by 65,796 cords in 1959. Ohio again was the leading pulpwood consumer, using more than half the pulpwood consumed in the region. All consumer states registered gains in consumption over that of 1958 (table 2).

Hard Hardwoods Lead in Consumption

Hard hardwoods also took the lead as the most-used species group accounting for over 51 percent of the total consumption. During 1959, utilization of this species group increased 59,067 cords or 47 percent. Ohio mills alone consumed over 70 percent of the hard hardwoods.

2/ Hard hardwoods include such species as oak, ash, hard maple, and beech.

3/ Soft hardwoods include such species as basswood, yellow-poplar, aspen, cottonwood, willow, and soft maple.

Table 1.--1959 Pulpwood production by states

State	Species groups: Conifers	Hardwoods: Hard	Hardwoods: Soft	Total	Percent of total	Change from 1958	Value
	Cords[1]	Cords	Cords	Cords	Percent	Percent	Thousand dollars
Ohio	828	112,095	52,332	165,255	46.2	+17.6	2,230
Illinois	95	18,222	63,075	81,392	22.7	+26.7	1,065
Kentucky	21,029	25,717	4,970	51,716	14.5	+47.2	709
Indiana	0	15,371	13,123	28,494	8.0	+15.7	392
Iowa	0	9,326	11,803	21,129	5.9	+40.1	305
Missouri	1,319	2,222	6,234	9,775	2.7	-18.7	152
Total	23,271	182,953	151,537	357,761	100.0	+22.7	4,853

1/ Standard cord = 4x4x8 feet of stacked bolts, 0.8 long cord or unit, 4,500 pounds of soft hardwoods, 5,000 pounds of hard hardwoods or conifers.

Table 2.--1959 Pulpwood consumption by states

State	Mills	Species groups: Conifers	Hardwoods: Hard	Hardwoods: Soft	Total	Percent of total	Value
	Number	Cords	Cords	Cords	Cords	Percent	Thousand dollars
Ohio	5	0	129,442	51,859	181,301	50.5	2,424
Illinois	8	8,620	11,873	71,146	91,639	25.5	1,233
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	1)						
Iowa	3) 1/	227	43,148	42,773	86,148	24.0	1,229
Missouri	1)						
Total	18	8,847	184,463	165,778	359,088	100.0	4,886

1/ Combined to prevent disclosure of individual plant consumption.

Soft-hardwood consumption increased only 6,558 cords or 4 percent during 1959 and accounted for 46 percent of the total consumption. Illinois and Ohio mills used almost three-fourths of the total volume of soft hardwoods consumed.

Consumption of coniferous pulpwood increased only slightly in 1959, and represents less than 3 percent of the total pulpwood consumption. Illinois mills used nearly all the softwood pulpwood consumed in the region.

Pulping capacity of wood-using mills in the Central States remained at the 1958 level of 1,815 tons per 24-hour day. Although one additional mill has been included in the survey since 1958, its use of wood is relatively minor and its pulping capacity is not included in the total.

Imports Exceed Exports

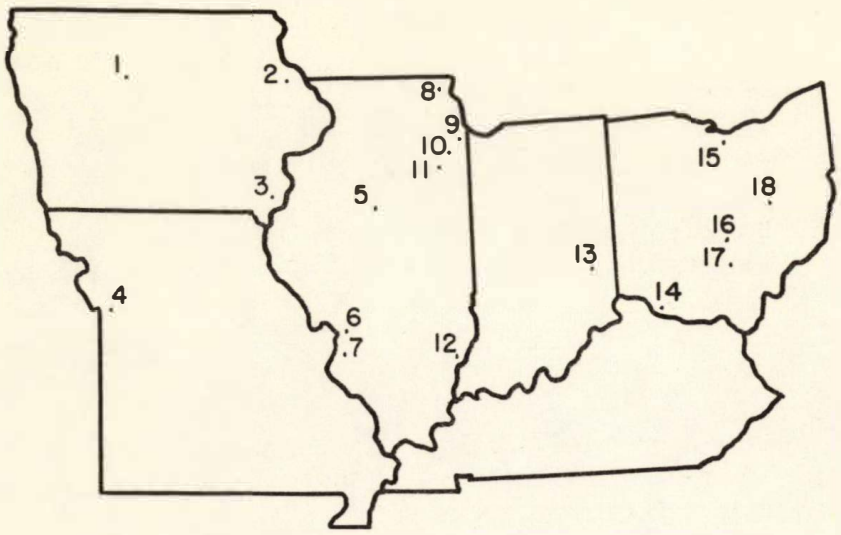
Inter-regional shipment of pulpwood totaled 47,339 cords in 1959, an increase of 5,907 cords or 14 percent over that of 1958. Incoming shipments exceeded outgoing shipments by only 1,327 cords.

Most of 24,333 cords of pulpwood received was from Wisconsin (78 percent); the rest came from Michigan, West Virginia, Alabama, and South Dakota. Illinois mills were the principal recipients, utilizing almost 70 percent of the incoming shipments. Approximately 62 percent of the incoming shipments were soft hardwoods, 30 percent conifers, and 8 percent hard hardwoods.

Outgoing shipments of pulpwood totaled 23,000 cords, an increase of 16 percent over that reported in 1958. Conifers composed 95 percent of the shipments, soft hardwoods 3 percent, and hard hardwoods 2 percent. Eight mills, located south and east of the Central States, received these shipments. Approximately 85 percent of the outgoing pulpwood went to mills in Tennessee. Other mills in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Georgia received the remaining 15 percent. Most of this outgoing pulpwood came from only two states, Kentucky (92 percent) and Ohio (8 percent).

The data presented in this report were obtained largely from an annual 100-percent mail canvass of pulpmills in the Central States region (fig. 1).

Figure 1.--Wood-using mills of the Central States



NUMBER	MILL AND LOCATION	CAPACITY (Tons per day)
	Iowa	
1	United States Gypsum Company, Fort Dodge	Unknown
2	Barrett Division, Allied Chemical Corp., Dubuque	60
3	Crandon Paper Mills, Inc., Fort Madison	100
	Missouri	
4	The Ruberoid Company, Kansas City	75
	Illinois	
5	Barrett Division, Allied Chemical Corp., Peoria	180
6	Alton Box Board Company, Alton	50
7	Certain-Teed Products Corp., East St. Louis	75
8	Johns-Manville Products Corp., Waukegan	65
9	Globe Roofing Products Co., Inc., Chicago	34
10	The Ruberoid Company, Joliet	170
11	Lehon Company, Wilmington	70
12	The Flintkote Company, Mt. Carmel	70
	Indiana	
13	Container Corporation of America, Carthage	135
	Ohio	
14	Phillip Carey Mfg. Co., Cincinnati	200
15	The Celotex Corporation, Avery	55
16	Container Corporation of America, Circleville	100
17	The Mead Corporation, Chillicothe	210
18	Stone Container Corporation, Coshocton	70

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